

The State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1875.

LOCAL NEWS.

It has been decided by the inspect's we under stand, to have the old building of the prison fashed up and put in repair.

The lessees are pushing the new hospital and female cell building with a vim. Three hundred and fifty men on the works.

The First National Bank, we understand, is shortly to take possession of new quarters, to be fitted up in John Shott's new building, one door West of its present location.

We are under obligations to George Wagner for a keg of beer of his brewing. The JOURNAL office mob, which includes the chief sinner, with the devil, have quaffed the foamy beverage with the usual sentiment—Long life and prosperity to George Wagner!

John D. Russell and lady are on a visit to friends and relatives in the city. Friend Russell is looking remarkably well. We do wish so clever a fellow as he could escape the associations of so terrible a sinner as Hull. It's too bad.

Joe Peltier is putting up bill boards on the corner of Main and Ohio streets for a circus. He says John Robinson's agent is billing Jefferson City, and will be here in a day or two. Joe can be relied on—Bazoo.

Pursuant to a call a meeting was held last Friday evening to organize a literary and pleasure association. From the attendance, we may safely say success lies in their path. Temporary officers were elected and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. Due notice will be given of their next meeting.

We learn the Hessian flies are in the wheat fields on Leeper's Prairie, and the farmers are plowing up and planting corn. The prospect for a wheat crop in this county is growing slimmer every day and if the army of grasshoppers, now devastating the Northwest, marches in this direction and re-inforces the chinch bug and Hessian fly, our county will be in as bad a condition as Egypt with the locusts, etc. We hope the danger is not as imminent as reported.—Springfield Leader.

Why don't Sedalia's professional base ball club go to Miller's Landing and get the silver ball.—State Journal.

Sedalia has no professional base ball club, and never claimed one; but she has an amateur club that can get away with anything Jefferson City can turn out. We'll go a hat on it, anyhow.—Bazoo.

Bring your amateurs down and see. There are several hat stores in Jefferson, and our devil says he'd like to win a share in the upper story of the Bazoo's Greeley.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 21, 1875.

The meeting of the Pericleans last evening was well attended by members, and the exercises were quite interesting. Among other things the question whether it would be expedient to limit the suffrage of the ballot box by property qualifications was discussed. The affirmative was supported by Warren Watson, and the negative by J. C. Fischer. After full discussion, the question was decided in favor of the affirmative by the Judge. The exercises arranged for next Friday evening comprise essays, by John and O. L. Von Koehitzky; an address, by J. C. Fischer, and a discussion of the question.

Resolved, That the Alexandria Library was destroyed by Christians; with Warren Watson and John Von Koehitzky for the affirmative, and O. L. Von Koehitzky and Louis Krauthoff for the negative.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of the Society to take the proper steps towards incorporating the Society under the name of "Periclean Society." Adjourned.

WHY THE YOUNG MEN LOVED TO KISS HER.—A young lady of about sixteen summers called for a glass of soda water. When asked what svrup she preferred she glanced her lovely eyes over the various names which appeared on the faucets of the fountain. She read over the names of strawberry, cream, lemon, etc., until she reached nectarine.

"Nectarine!" exclaimed the beauty. "What is that? What does it taste like?"

The soda water man looked meekly at her, and charmingly replied that it tasted as sweet as a young lady's lips.

"Then I'll take a glass, sir, with that svrup," said the charming creature.

He immediately prepared a glass of the delightful mixture and handed it over to the young lady, who raised it to her lips, which witchingly parted to receive the contents. She sippingly quaffed the cooling beverage, and handing back the glass she innocently remarked that now she knew why the young gentlemen found so much pleasure in kissing her so often.

Since the night of May 4, a woman named Margaret Duetman, has been missing from her home at No. 1832, Decatur street. Yesterday morning her body was discovered in a well on the premises of Mr. Holmes, who lives at the corner of Eighth and Lafayette streets. The discovery caused the most intense excitement in the neighborhood, as it was known that the woman was sick with small-pox at the time she left home and up to the time of the discovery, some twelve families had been using water from the well constantly. It is reported that no change had been observed in the quality of the water meantime, but now there is a fair prospect the well will be filled up. It is supposed that the woman left her bed while deranged from the effects of the disease, and threw herself in the well which is only distant from her house about two blocks. The body was removed to Brockman & Scheele's stables, corner of Seventh and Souldard streets.—St. Louis Republican.

This is the result of living in a healthy city like St. Louis. The Globe made an ado over the two convalescent cases of small-pox in the penitentiary, but the above item is ignored.

GRASSHOPPER CONVENTION.

Grand Rally,

390,755,807,432,633,569,287,
492,760 in Attendance.

The Effect of Governor Hardin's Proclamation.

Pursuant to a call issued by Gen. Egyptian L. Oeust, Grand Mogul of the Great Western Billonatic Circle of American Grasshoppers, the mass convention assemble in the grand pastures of Jackson county, on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the anti-bugarian pronouncements of Governor Hardin, of Missouri, issued "on the day of our Lord," May 17th, 1875, calling upon the people to sanctimoniously convene on the 8rd day of June, A. D. 1875, and ask, with holy reverence, divine wrath to visit the grasshopper fraternity, and wipe them from the face of the earth.

The meeting was ravenously attended and inclined. On motion, Hon. K. G. Raas Hopper was called upon to act as President, and in the absence of Prof. Riley, Capt. M. O. Hopper Grass officiated as Secretary.

Col. E. L. Oeust explained the object of the meeting, and read the proclamation of Gov. Hardin. He denounced it in severe terms, as antagonistic to the laws of God, and striking at the foundation of buglish freedom, incited by such offshoots of the grasshopper fraternity as Prof. V. Riley and superinduced and generated in the brain of their brother and once co-laborer, now acting as Private Secretary to Gov. Hardin. He spoke of the early history of the race in the mild tempered Egyptian clime when located by the Almighty hand they prospered and grew fat.—Their birth-rights have been granted them by Him whom the Governor of Missouri sought the aid of praying portion of Missouri to destroy; (with holy zeal the speaker lifted his eight legs zenithward, and expressed thanks that this class of people in the State were so few that the effect would be little, and suggested that a few battalion of grasshoppers be detailed to scout skyward on the third of June and intercept such invocations as might even reach them.)

As a race they had been the subject of persecution in their migratory efforts to reach a southern clime from the cold mountains region, and even the aborigines of the plains had burned, roasted, and eaten thousands of their forefathers, and now the scheme of double distilled enedness was reached by a Democratic Governor of Christian proclivities, (selected by one-sixth of a vote to rule over a Democratic State) aided and abetted by one holding confidential relations to the same, setting apart a day to ask our Supreme Grass Hopper Maker to annihilate us, and that too, as our young Hoppers are emerging from maternal solitude. It was a stigma upon the escutcheon of Democracy and worthy the worst days of Radical rule.

A courier at this time came in from Pettis county stating that an alliance had been formed there with the advance guard of grasshoppers, and a large force under command of General Chinch Bug, and that notwithstanding the prayerful efforts of Gen. Smith and Dr. Hull, the promise was fair for victory in every field.

The dispatch was received with great knowing at the rail fences in the vicinity.

Another courier came winging his way in announcing the fact that a descent had been made by a scouting party on the farm of Col. Crisp, near Independence, and in the onslaught the Colonel had been mistaken for an early cabbage and before the error was discovered he was so severely damaged as to render it necessary to send him to St. Louis for repairs.

On motion, a committee of four million were selected to express the sense of the convention and report immediately.

After a brief absence they submitted the following:

WHEREAS, With murderous intent and malice, ingenderer in the hope of green things, the heart of His Excellency the Governor of Missouri has seen fit to order a day of fasting and prayer whereby we may be brought to grief by divine agency; and,

WHEREAS, We are but the creatures of his will and creation—equal in this respect to those whose fasting and prayers are sought—and really the superior of these poor humans in an areatic sense; and,

WHEREAS, All things were created for some purpose of good or evil—man as well as grasshoppers—and,

WHEREAS, Under the Darwinian theory both are of the same grand graded family, with our race or kind evidently of a superior generic kind being possessed of wings in addition to man's gormandizing proclivities entitling us to higher considerations: therefore, be it

Resolved by this ancient society of Aerialists and verdant mastleators, that the State of Missouri and Kansas, by its inhospitable treatment to us and our progenitors are declared unworthy of our patronage and support, and that the inhuman treatment we have met with at the hands of official and private citizens therein demands of us acts retaliatory in the strictest sense of the term, and that hereafter and henceforth all officials be considered "green things" subject to our mastatory proclivities, and that men, women, children, cook stoves, cooking utensils, buildings, rail and stone fences belonging to the same, railroad property and employes, F. W. Bowman et al. be also enumerated in the same category; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask the hearty co-operation in this work of retaliation of the chinch bugs, potato and tobacco worms, and all the reptiles and insects enumerated in all of Professor Riley's voluminous reports, and that they be invited to join us in forays upon the persons and property of those inferior worms of the earth recognized as human beings.

To this end we pledge our lives, our wings, teeth, stomachs and sacred honor.

This preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and prior to adjournment acoute were sent winging their way to different sections to give notice of the result of the first grand convention of grasshoppers ever held in the West.

Such has been the effect of Governor Hardin's proclamation.

M. O. HOPPERGRASS,
Secretary.

MISSOURI BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

The first session of seventh annual meeting will be held with the Baptist church in Jefferson City, commencing on Friday, May 28th, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

PROGRAMME—FRIDAY, MAY 28th.

Opening address, N. J. Smith, Esq.
8 p. m. Introductory Sermon, Dr. Yeaman.

SATURDAY, MAY 29th.

8:30. Devotional Meeting.
9 o'clock. Reports of the Missionary Secretary, Rev. J. H. Phillips, and of the Treasurer, A. C. Avery, Esq.

9:20. Consideration of the reports.

9:40. What constitutes a good Sunday School Superintendent, by Wm. A. Smith, Esq.

10. What constitutes a good Sunday School Teacher, by Rev. Wm. Elmer.

10:20. Advantages of international series of uniform bible lessons, by Prof. A. F. Fleet.

10:40. The relations of dissemination of Sunday School literature to the progress of christianity, by Rev. J. C. Maple.

11. Sunday School music, by Rev. L. B. Fish, Sunday School Missionary of the Southeast.

11:20. Miscellaneous topics. Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m. The work of the Missouri Sunday School Convention and its wants, by Rev. J. H. Phillips, Missionary Secretary.

2:20. The claims of the Missouri Baptist Sunday School Convention on the benevolence of the churches and Sunday schools of the State, W. D. Sheppard, Esq.

2:40. Child benevolence and its relations to the church of the future, by Rev. Geo. Kline.

3. The Sunday school as a means of grace to those connected with it, by Rev. A. M. Chamblis, D. D.

3:20. The Missionary Sabbath School work as a means of General Evangelization, by Rev. E. D. Isbell.

3:40. The relations of the Sunday School to the prosperity of the State, by His Excellency, Chas. H. Hardin, Governor of Missouri.

4. Miscellaneous.

EVENING.

7:30. Devotional meeting.

8. How to organize a Sabbath School and keep it full, by Rev. L. B. Fish.

8:30. Sunday school and Sunday school work in Indian Territory, by Rev. J. S. Murrow, Atoka, Choctaw Nation.

9. Miscellaneous.

SUNDAY.

9. Devotional meeting.

9:30. Sunday School experience meeting.

10:30. The Sunday school—its doctrine and triumphs, by Rev. J. H. Luther, D. D.

AFTERNOON.

2:30. Mass meeting of children, conducted by L. B. Ely, Esq.

EVENING.

7:30. Free conference on the Sunday school work of the State. The opening address by Rev. S. W. Marston, D. D.

Final adjournment.

Scribner for June.

If you should lay Scribner for June on the table before me, (says some one writing from New York), after looking over the pictures and browsing through Clarence Cook's Furniture Article and the "Old Letters," and getting even with the serials, I should settle down to the reading of James T. McKay's "Birdsall of Mapleton." I can tell you confidentially, that I would not be disappointed. That McKay has a wonderful way of making people and events seem real. As in reading the best fictionists, like George Eliot and Tourgenoff, you cannot help putting yourself in the place of this or that character; and every now and then you are startled by an awakened memory. McKay is uneven in his story; but at his best he shows an insight into the deepest things of the heart and a dramatic power which are altogether his own. Albert Rhodes' description of "The Lat in Quarter" gives, I should say, a pretty good idea of a certain phase of Parisian Bohemianism. Col. Waring's paper on Dutch Farming appeals forcibly to the agricultural districts; and gives these districts—particularly the dairy farms—some practical suggestions of value. Mr. A. B. Johnson, secretary of the late Mr. Sumner, tells some characteristic anecdotes about the Senator. As for Mr. Cook's household paper, with its tasteful and pretty illustrations,—this is one of the most amusing and interesting papers in the number. The suggestions as to furnishing, etc., are given very modestly, and in a manner which sets the reader to thinking for himself; and the way that the author overhauls some of his engravers will be found exceedingly entertaining, especially, I should suppose, to the engravers themselves. There is a generous installment of "Sevenoaks," and a very small installment of "The Mysterious Island," which the Editors seem to be boiling down to the very last point. This story has been stopped by the English Magazine that was publishing it; but in its condensed condition in Scribner it seems to interest the young people at least. Mr. Munger's article on "Maxims" presents views on the subject which will be new to many readers. The most striking poetic feature of the number is "The Power of Prayer," a darky dialect poem by Sidney and Clifford Lanier.

Dr. Holland discusses "Instruction from Outside," "The Shrinkage of Values," and "The Music of the Church." The Old Cabinet contains "Some Suggestions Concerning the Art of Conversation. The new department of "The World's Work" is quite full.

CONVENTION OF 1875.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, May 20, 1875.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Barrett.
Journal of yesterday read and approved.
Under special order the convention went into COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

on the Bill of Rights.

Hon. W. F. Switzer in the chair.

The question pending being the adoption of the amendment to the first section of the report, offered by Mr. Roberts, as amended by Mr. Shields, by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That all political power is vested in and derived from the people; that all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

Was taken up. The amendment under consideration on adjournment, being that proposed by Mr. Lay, of Cole, to add to the foregoing the following:

"And that, subject to the limitation contained in the Constitution of the United States, the people of this State, have the inherent, sole and exclusive right to regulate and control the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and amend their State government, whenever, and in such manner, as shall to them seem expedient."

Was by Mr. Lay with the consent of the convention withdrawn.

Mr. Lay said he withdrew the amendment for the reason that he had talked with members of the convention and was satisfied it was not acceptable to a majority. He withdrew it to save time.

After some further debate the amendment as amended was adopted. Ayes 30, noes —.

Under the ruling of the chair rendering it permissible.

Mr. Gottschalk offered the following amendment to the first section just agreed to.

That the State is a member of the American Union, and the people thereof a part of the American Nation, and that all political power not delegated to the government of the United States is reserved to the people of the State.

Mr. Gottschalk briefly supported his amendment.

The proposition as agreed to was merely the assertion of self-evident and philosophic maxims. His proposition on the contrary was the declaration of an important principle. They were to form a practical constitution defining their position in the first place to the United States Government. In the second place to other States, and, third, to our own people. Therefore the constitution ought to start out with that definition.

Amendment not agreed to.

Mr. Taylor of St. Louis, offered the following amendment to the amendment as adopted:

1. That all political power in this State is inherent in the people thereof, subject only to the powers vested in the constitution of the United States.

Not agreed to.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of section 2.

Mr. Luckland, of St. Charles, offered an amendment striking out section 2 of the committee's report, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

2. "That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States; that this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; that every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States; and that no law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversion hereof can have any binding force."

Mr. Halliburton of Schuyler, offered an amendment striking out all after the words "safety and happiness."

Mr. Fyan of Webster, objected to the omission proposed by Mr. Halliburton, of an assertion of the limitations upon the power of the State to alter or abolish its constitution or change its form of government. He wanted to see a recognition of the limitations upon the political power of the State, imposed by the National Government, and if there was added to the amendment the words "subject to the limitations of the constitution of the United States," he would not object to his amendment.

Mr. Wallace spoke in favor of the amendment without the additional words.

Mr. Shields favored the amendment offered by Mr. Luckland without change.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the committee rose.

Leave to sit again at 9 o'clock to-morrow granted.

Mr. McCabe, of Marion, from committee to whom was referred the proposition to abolish the offices of Adjutant-General and Register of Lands, reported the same back with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Legislative Department. Agreed to.

Mr. Watkins submitted a proposition that provision be made authorizing an attorney to sit in the holding of a court in the absence of the Judge. Referred.

Adjourned till 6 a. m. to-morrow.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, May 21, 1875.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.
Mr. McCabe from committee on Executive Department submitted report which was ordered printed and to lay on the table.

In committee of the whole on

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Hon. W. F. Switzer in the chair.

The question pending being to insert in lieu

of the second section the following amendment offered by Mr. Halliburton to the original amendment offered by Mr. Luckland:

2. "That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness, subject to the limitations of the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Letcher moved that the committee recommend the reference of so much of the proposed original amendment as related to the federal relations of the State, to the committee on Federal Relations.

Committee rose with leave to sit again at two o'clock.

Mr. Edwards of Iron, submitted a petition from citizens of Iron county asking that the school age of children be fixed 6 years to 17; that uniformity of text books be required and that only the common English branches of education shall be taught in our common schools.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Mr. Alexander of Monroe, asked and obtained the consent of the convention to the use of the convention chamber by the Woman's Suffrage League.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Switzer in the chair.

The amendment to the substitute pending on adjournment was adopted.

Substitute as amended not agreed to.

Mr. Wallace offered as a substitute for section 2 of the committee's report the following:

2. "That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof; and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness."

Mr. Broadhead moved the following amendment.

Amend by adding to the section: That Missouri is a free and independent state, subject only to the constitution of the United States; and as the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments are necessary to an indestructible union and were intended to coexist with it; the Legislature is not authorized to adopt, nor will the people of this state ever assent to any amendment or change of the constitution of the United States which may in any wise impair the right of local self-government belonging to the people of this state.

Amendment agreed to.

Substitute as amended adopted.

Section three of the report of the Committee (on Bill of Rights) adopted.

Section 4 rejected.

For 5th section, on motion of Mr. Luckland, the 9th section of the present Bill of Rights adopted.

Section 6 of report adopted.

Section 7 adopted.

Section 8 struck out and the following adopted in its stead, on motion of Mr. Adams:

"That no religious corporation can be established in this State, except such as may be created under a general law for the purpose only of holding the title to such quantities of real estate as may be prescribed by law for church edifices, parsonages and cemeteries."

Section 9 of report adopted.

Section 10 amended to read: That courts of justice shall be open to every person, and certain remedy afforded for every injury to person, property or character and that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

For section 11 of the report section 23 of the present Bill of Rights was adopted.

Mr. McKillop, of Atchison, offered an amendment to section 12 so that same shall read as follows:

Every person shall for an indictable offence be proceeded against criminally, by information.

Mr. Boone, of DeKalb, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Mr. McAfee, of Greene, offered an amendment to the amendment that persons accused of crime shall be proceeded against by indictment or information as is provided by law.

Pending the consideration of the amendment the committee arose.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, May 22, 1875.

Prayer by Rev. W. M. Prottaman.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Nickerson presented the remonstrance of portions of the citizens of Benton, Johnson, Henry and Pettis, against such provisions of the new constitution as will prohibit the formation of Meadow county.

Referred to Committee on County Boundaries.

The President laid before the convention a communication from S. D. Houston, of Concordia, Kansas, calling the attention of the convention to the importance of restraining counties and municipalities from creating indebtedness and imposing excessive taxes.

Referred to Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS—THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM.

Hon. Joseph Pulitzer in the chair.

The question under consideration being the substitute for section 12 of the Bill of Rights, reported by the committee, offered by Mr. McKillop, as amended by Mr. McAfee:

"That offenders may, in all cases of a criminal nature, be proceeded against by indictment or by information as may be provided for by law."

Pending the discussion, the committee rose.

Adjourned till 9 a. m. Monday.

NOTE.—Out of pure charity for the convention we omit from our report an exceedingly discreditable proceeding in overriding a plain proposition of parliamentary law, brought before the convention by Mr. Shields.